VOJ. VII.

SUMTERVILLE, S. C., MAY 24, 1853.

NOSO.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Wierd and the Duchess. THE INTEL MANDKERCHIEF IN THE BALL OF

The following anecdote of Profess-on Anderson, 'the Great Wizard,' will well repay perusal:

During the professor's career in Europe, especially in England, his time was much occupied, and he was often called upon to attend soirces of the nobility, after his usual performances in the public saloons. It was not uncommon for the Wizard to receive commands from his late majesty, King William the fourth (who was an adept in the mystic art), to visit him in his studio for the purpose of being instructed in Mr. Anderson's extensive mysteries, and after the death of the king, several very interesting secrets in natural magic were found in his private bureau, addressed to Mr. Anderson, the great and talented professor of magic, in the hand-writing of the king-among which was one of the most thrilling experiments science has ever develwater in a red hot crucible.'

Her present majesty, Queen Victoria, about two years after her marriage, commanded Anderson to visit the palace and exhibit his extraordinary performance in the crimson drawing room, which was made over to him for the purpose of arranging his paraphernalia. The professor, however, unlike others, using very little apparatus, intimated that any place would suit him as he needed very little preparation, merely rey quiring a small table which he selected from those in the room.

On the evening of the 3d of December, a large concourse of nobles, who had been especially invited by her majesty, were assembled and presented a most brilliant scene.-Mr. A. handed her majesty a note, containing a list of feats he was prepared to exhibit, and awaited the

royal command. The Duchess of Sutherland, who was present, was of a nervous temperament, and, on the Wizard entering the room, evinced a slight disposition of fear, as also did Louis Philippe, who was then a guest at the a home. Court of England. The professor saw this, and determined to take advantage of it, and received from the queen a request to perform the magic filtration. Two large glass vases were brought by one of the pages, and Prince Albert filled one with ink and Lord Jocelyn filled the other with water. The professor borrowed the dechess' handkercheif, and covted with black ink. Her majesty I reckon.' covered the water with her own handsired him to close it and carefully re- ers. tain it. The Wizard then gave the duchess the ink vase to hold, who, though trembling, had resolved to be brave, and in an instant, as he wav- 'I'll tell you all how it was, if shis hand, the two handkercheifs that'll satisfy you.' were removed, when lo! the vase that had contained the ink was now | tin round her so they could hear good. filled with water, in which were seen three beautiful gold fish swimming, and the vase that contained the water was now filled with ink. A breathless silence prevailed, and lookin' down sideways under her each became wonder stricken.

Prince.

'Oh,' replied the King of the French, 'I have it safe in here, but

I cannot open my hand.'
'Indeed,' said the Wizard, 'my experiment works well,' and again he waved his baton, and Louis Philippe opened his hand, but the ring had

'That I had it, I am certain,' said the King; "tis very extraordinary."

'But where is the ring?' demanded the Prince, who was anxious for its for its safety.

"Tis in that fish's mouth,' answered the Wizard, pointing to the vase; will your highness favor me by ex-

tracting it?' He did, and the professor received the warmest approbation from all

present. The professor afterwards introduced his famous Oriental feat, the magic vegetation, from a seed which he placed on the floor, and exhibited the vegetation of a fruit tree in all its stages, to the perfect growth of

fruit, and served the fruit, oranges, moughtn't have me; and daddy he living thig was in there. Amazement to the royal party, who pronounced it delicious. This is considered one | yes. too.' of the greatest feats of the natural

the famous chemical experiment imparted to him by her late uncle, water in a red hot crucible. The professor, expecting such a demand, had provided a crucible and made it red hot on his drawing-room fire .-He then, took a bottle of water which was tested and sealed by the prince, and was retained for a short time by the Duke of Leeds, who was much interested by the wonders already worke t by the professor .--The Wizard, purporting to conclude the exhibition with this experiment, took the duchess's ink saturated handkerchief and to the astonishment and alarm of all present, threw it into the glaring crucible, and it, of course, was immediately consumed.

oped, viz: 'The secret of freezing off the neck, poured the water into gals, I can't tell any more.' the red hot vessel, and immediately threw upon the carpet, from the vesthere was the destroyed handkerchief any more.' in the middle of the piece of ice .-The ice was broken, the cambric tak-en out and restored, without a stain, do tell us the rest, Becky. to the excited duchess.

how the professor extracted the knowed, to John.' stains and restored her handkerchief led to a lively and even friendly correspondence. He was introduced into her grace's family, where the Wizard always finds a welcome and

Oh, now, Becky, do tell us all a bout it!' ses the gals.

Becky hadn't been married mor'n a month, and hadn't got over her bashfulness yet.

'Bout what?' ses she. 'Why bout your courtship,' ses

the gals. 'Shaw!' ses she, turning her head

ered the ink, when, by some mishap, and blushing dreadful; "you better it slipped in and was almost satura- tell your own courtship yourselves,

'Yes, but none of us ever had kercheif, and the Wizard sought the any beaux, Beck, and you's a maraid of the prince, from whom he ried woman. Come, now, do tell us borrowed a ring, which he placed in about it. I do love to hear about the hands of Louis Philippe, and de- courtin so much,' ses Betsey Pow-

> 'Oh yes, Becky, do tell us." 'Well,' ses Becky, after a great deal of blushin' and twistin' about,

'Well,' ses the gals, all get 'Well, ses Becky, putting an emphasis on about every other word, 'John, he cum to our house to see in a smothered toneme,' she ses (turnin' away her head 'What of my ring?' asked the self, I reckon. Gracious knows! I dis no longer!" didn't care nothin about him.'

'Well,' ses the gals. 'Well, John sed he loved me. Fool! better love his self, I reckon.'

'Oh, that's so funny,' ses the gals -go on!'

'Shaw!' ses Becky, 'I won't tell no more. 'Oh yes, do- do Becky,' see all of

em. 'Well, then, John, he axed me if I wouldn't have him.'

'Then, what did you say?' 'Hem! I never sed nothin. Gracious knows, he wasn't gwine to git lid loose from the chest.

nothin out of mo.' 'Oh, oh!' ses the gals -'do go on, Becky.'

'Then, John, he axed me if he moughtn't have me. Fool! he better have his self, I reckon!"

'Well,' ses the gals. 'Well, mother, she got kind o'flustricated, and sed yes. Fool! she better mind her own business, I reckon.'

'That's the sort of daddies,' ses the gals, rubbin their hands.

The professor was requested by her majesty to, if possible, perform and got white frock for me, and white married to John. Hem, fool! she I reckon.'

Well,' ses the gals, 'go on, Becky.'
'Shaw, now, I ain't gwine to tell ou no more about it, so I ain't.' tell us all about the weddin, Becky

-that's a good soul.' Oh, hush gals, 'bout sich nonsense.'

'Never mind, Becky-go on.'

Mr. A. then took the bottle of to be married. Fool! I never did water from his grace, and, breaking feel so mad-and then-Oh, shaw brushed carefully from her forehead,

'Oh yes-go on Becky.'

ted all the time.

did cut up. Fools! they great deal better kissed their own selves, I reckon.'

'Go, on, Becky! tell us about it, ses all the gals.

'Well, then, after they all went away, John, he Oh, shaw, ses she, 'I ain't gwine to tell you an other word more. When you git married yourselves, you'll know all about it, I reckon.'

AN EXCITING SCENE.-A year or two ago, as the steamer Southerner was on the point of departure from Charleston, S. C., for New York, our attention was attracted by a number gathered at a particular place on the vessel's deck. We made our way into the throng behind the captain, and soon found a man dressed in the garb of a quaker, seated on what appeared to be a chest, declaring that it should not be opened unless those who opened it killed him. While he was thus acting, a vioce from the chest, (as if from a colored person in distress,) said

arm)-'Fool! he better go to see his dis, no how ! Oh ! golly, I cant stan "Look here, my friend, said the

"Let me out-I'd rather go to

captain, "you'll please get off that "Pll do no such thing," he replied

coolly. "Oh, dear ! luff me out dis!" came

distinctly from the chest, as if the speaker was sufficating. "Mate," said the captain, "bring

some men here, and take that person off that chest, and break it open. The Quaker resisted, was seized by the passengers, all believing he was

of the South, and held uncomfortably.

"Oh, don't! you'll kill me," said the satisfied voice. "I want to get with the women and give the old La- County, Va., says: "In the fall of fraction of thirty-four millions of out; I want to go back, oh! dear! I shall die !"

"Hold on a few minute: longer, said a good natured person, stepping out; "you shall soon be released."

Quite an intense feeling was now 'Then, John, he axed daddy if he the chest was filled, and no sign of apy reckon, including yourself?

got kind o' flustricated too, and sed appeared on the faces of the before angry, but now bewildered lookers-on. We were shortly after let into the mystery, by the captain saying that he had forgotten that Wyman, the Ventriloquist, was on board. That genitriloquist, was on board. gloves to put on my hands, for to be with laughter at the anxious faces of us standing near, and nearly choking William the Fourth, that of freezing better be married to him herself, raised by thus waking up a nigger in spectators, and the excitement he had

GOING TO BED .- Going to bed

we have always considered one of Oh, yes Becky, do go on! Oh do the most sober, serious and solumn operations which a man can be engaged in during the whole 24 hours. With a young lady it is altogether a 'Oh, do now, that's a good soul.' different thing. When bed-time ar-'Well, bimeby the preacher man rives, she trips up stairs with a can e came to our house, and a hole heap dle in her hand, -and if she has had of people to marry me. Fools! they better staid home, I reckon. Gracisome agreeable ideas in her head .us knows I didn't want to see 'em.' | The candle on the toilet; and her luxuriant hair is speedily emancipa-·Well, then, John he came to ted from the thraldom of combs and take me up to the preacher man, for pins. If she usually wears "water to be married. Fool! I never did curls," uses the "iron," her hair is and the whole mass compactly se-'Oh yes—go on Becky.'
'Well, then, the preacher man, tresses are soon hid in innumerable sel a large piece of ice, which was he axed me if I would have John to bits of paper. This task accom examined by them all, and to the be my lawful husband. Him, fool! plished, a night-cap appears, edged, most overwhelming surprise of the better have his self, I reckon. And maybe, with a plain muslin, or mayqueen, the duchess, and every one, then-shaw, gals, I won't tell be with levy lace, which hides all, save her own sweet countenance .-'Oh, do Becky! Now your'e jest As soon as she ties the strings- probcoming to the interesting part. Oh, ably she takes a peep in her glass, and half smiles and half blushes et 'Well, I never said nothin,' and what she sees. The light is out-The Wizard's fame spread rapid the preacher man he said I must her fair, delicate form gently pressly, and his houses were filled to have John to be my husband—when es the couch—and, like a dear, innooverflowing for several months in he was sick, when he was well; and cent, lovely creature, as she is, she London. He, being engaged, had when he was better or worser, and falls gently into sleep, with a sweet to leave for the continent, where rich and poer; and love him, and smile on her still sweeter face. A great triumphs awaited him, for in stick to him, and mind him, and ____ man, of course, under the same cir-St. Petersburg he was in equal fa. Lord only knows what a heap of cumstance, acts quite differently vor, and he was introduced to the things; and then he said people what Every moment in his chamber indi-Emperor, which was very great to he put together, it was agin the law to take apart; and so I was mar sullen nature. When all is ready, ous duchess, whose curiosity to know ried, hard and fast, the fust thing I he snuffs the candle out with his fingers, like a cannibal, and then jumps 'Well, what then, Becky!' ses the into bed like a savage. For a few in such a singular place and manner, gals, getting more and more interes- moments he thinks of all the peccadilloes he may have committed du-'Why, then the preacher man he ring the day-vows a vow to amend went home, and then all the fellers soon-groans, turns over, stretches

MRS. BLOOMER .- imagines that the reason women differ from men is because they are schooled and educated differently. Nothing, however, could be more unfounded. Girls differ from boys, not incidentally, but radically. The first thing a boy does after he is weaned, is to straddle banisters and ride down stairs .-The first thing a girl sets her heart on is a doll and a set of half fleged cups and saucers. Girls are given to neatness and hate soiled garments in oats, and turned out over 40 bushels of all kinds; boys, on the contrary per acre. Mr. Z. estimates the gain set a high value on dirt; and are from the guano and plaster at 300 per of passengers on board, and the express happy as when sailing a cent.; cost per acre, \$4 40. Mr. Mumcitement of a large crowd which had shingle ship, with a brown paper ma, of the same State speaks highly of sail, in a mud puddle. Mrs. Bloomer may reason as she may, but she will find in the end that Nature is stronger than either philosophy or suspenders.

of puerile juvenility and discourses applied 300 lbs. of guano per acre to make provision for birds, and worms in this world. They get the drum- fers ploughing it in six inches deep .massa, oh! mercy! dis chile cant stan dis, no how! Oh! golly, I cant stan have to wait for the hot cakes at guano, taking ten years together. But breakfast till everybody else is sup-plied; they are snubbed when they are pensive everywhere. in spirits, and told not to make such a the sweet edge of the evening, when it give ten bushels of corn on poor land. stories; in a thousand ways they are of Deleware, says that guano is too put upon and robbed of their natural high for profit to the cultivator. Mr.

elbow-three cheers for you "old Hoss, tent as to wheat. It is applied, generstealing a darkey, contrary to the laws jackets and chubby faces" and then then harrowed in, either way. It adds The mate took an axe and forced the the women have done and give 'em creasing it I should think, when 3000 thunder, and elect you president .-- Ibs. are used, at least two-fold." Ma's a member, won't I cry down dy Beans.

friend, 'How many knaves do you suppose are in the street besides raised in the crowd, when the mate yourself ?' 'Besides myself !, re- double." forced off the lid, and as it came from plied the other in a hurry, 'do you

How to Use Guano.

Guano comes in bags, and usually contain may lumps which require to be crushed into powder, before it is ap-plied to the soil. The lumps are generally separated from the mass by a riddle or sieve, as lumps and pebles are separated from sand in making mortar; or as grain is sometimes sifted by hand. The animonical dust that flies off in this operation is pretty severe on the lungs and eyes of the operator, and is avoided by moistening the guano ten or twelve hours or a day before the sitting begins. The damp-ness should be barely sufficient to keep the dust from being diffused through the atmosphere. The lumps riddled or sifted out, may be moistened a little more, and crushed as in ma king mortar, with the back of a hoe, or shovel, on a plank floor, or smoothe

hard ground. For corn, it will probably pay bet ter to put the manure in the hill or drill, than scatter it broadcast on the ground. After a field is ready for planting, let hands take the guano in ouckets on their arms and the two fore or first fingers and thumb, take out a good pinch of the guano and drop it where the corn is to be dropped, speading it and covering it with a little earth, by using the foot for that purpose. The track of the manurelropper tells the corn-dropper where he seed should be placed; while the earth between the guano and the corn prevents the causticity of the former from doing injury to the latter, which when it begins to grow, is tender and easy killed.

The above hints apply to the use of guano in cotton culture, not less than he planting of corn. But as cotton seed are usually scattered liberally in drills or rows, one way only, we should not hesitate to scatter in the same furrow, or marking, guano equal to 2000 or 3000 lbs. per acre, and cover both seed and manure at one operation. A few seed might be killed or damaged by the manure, but enough and more than enough, would grow. No injury has ever resulted from sowing guand and wheat together, and covering both with a harrow or plow.

It is only soluble salts in guano that can injure any seed; and before the germ starts out, the salts, being at once dissolved by the damp earth, be-cames diffused and diluted, that no injury cen be done to the young plant. the Patent Office reports for 1851, the reader will find a great deal of information on this and many other important subjects, showing the best practices in farm economy. On page 252, Mr. Zook of Pennsylvania gives us an account of guano, and 1,000 of gypsum on a poor field, badly worn by 70 years eropping, containing 15 acres. The n anure was sown immediately after the corn was planted, and the ground harrowed, when the corn was two or three inches high. The yield was fifty bushels per acre. This crop was made in 1848. In 1859, the field was sown plaster used on corn, and commends the free use of lime. Of the latter he says: "So powerful is the effect on poor land, if properly applied, that on many farms in the country, where it has been used, the value of the land | the best remedy known. has been increased 200 per cent., with GREELY AND THE BOYS .- The New less than one hundred bushels per York Tribune has espoused the cause acre." Mr. Houston of Delaware thus: "Boys have an unfair time of it 70 acres of wheat in 1851. He pre-

His large experience induces him to racket; they are sent off to bed just in say, that 100 lbs, of this manure will is so nice to sit by the fire and tell Mr. Wright, a very successful farmer Walsh says: "Guano is also used on Hurrah shouts our "Devil" at our our corn crop, but not to the same exif you bite hard Biscuits and drink ally to the land previous to its being looked at, and immediately entered cold water you know what's what Un- flushed. Sometimes after planting the cle Horace. Stand up for the "round land, it is sown upon the furrow, and we'll call a Boy's rights convention as materially to the gain of the crop; in-

1850, purchased ten tons of guano, plowed shaller, as before stated (three A wag one day asked his inches deep) using 200 lbs. per acre, and seeded wheat, leaving occasional ridges, not guanoed. Verily, the eye said the guanoed wheat would yield

was checked in squares three feet, four inches; a table spoonful of guano was scattered upon the check; the hilling closed to prevent the escape of the tion. There was no growth whatever until the 27th July, when we had rain; the growth was then in a week wonderful; the plants attained a fine size. A second drouth occurred in September and October, which protracted the ripening, and the plants faded and assumed a yellow hue." Mr. Yancey regards guano as a powerful stimulant, but too expensive for general use. Our notion is, that one may use guano to make a crop of corn at a profit if he will make the corn pay a fine price in meat, as the equivalent of the guano. In other words, this costly commercial manure cannot be profitably purchased to grow corn for commercial purposes; but for home consumption, where all the elements of the seeds, cob, blades and stalks may be saved as manure— the equivalent of the guano, and more too-this dung of sea-birds may be

Hints for Young Farmers. The soil best adapted to the growth

seed and lint.

brought to increase one's corn, cotton

of barley, is a deep loam, tolerably noists, but not wet. One pound of saltpetre, dissolved in

4 gallons of hot water, makes a very good soak for a bushel of corn.

Plough as deep as your teem will allow of, the deeper the better; harrow until you have the land in fine tilth. Keeping the potato always in darkdess is recommended in the London Gardener's Chronicle and Detroit Farmer's Companion, as a preventitive of potato-rot.

For early potatoes the planting should take place as soon after the

A cultivator will go over two and a half times as much ground in a day as will a plough, and thereby time and

the 20th of April to the 10th of May, experience having shown that the early planted are emore apt to escape the it?" said Mrs. S. ot than the late.

Banks and walls should be repaired whenever the g ound will allow working-if the rains or frosts have injured them they should be made up at once, and all tendency to wash must be checked immediately.

A planter near Franklin, Louisiana. gathered last season, eleven hundred and seventy-seven bushels of sweet potatoes fic three acres of land-and left behind, he says, enough to fatten about forty hogs.

One of the best articles that can be given to swine while id preparation for the tub, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great that they have subsisted on it wirhout other food for weeks together.

To cure founder, mix one pint of the seed of the common sunflower the animal's food as soon as you discover sym:oms of disease, and you will give immediate and certain relief. This is

In corn planting, we have ever look ed upon liberality as a commendable virtue, and believed it true economy to as well as for the contingency of rotting. It was our custom to drop from six to eight grains in each hill.

For cholic in horses, dissolve in quart of pure water as much salt as will thoroughly saturate the liquid, and drench the animal thoroughly until you discover symtoms of reltef. This is a simple and effectual remedy, and has been successfully applied in cases of

Have a plan laid before hand for every day. These plans ought to be maturely formed the evening previous and, on rising in the morning, again upon. It is astonishing how much more we accomplish in a single day by having the plan previously marked

By the late ceneus it appears that the Production of maple sugar in this Mr. Charles Yancey, of Buckingham | country in 1850 was within a small pounds. An orchard of maple trees has been found almost equal, acre for acre, with the sugar cane in producing sugar and molasses.

As soon as potatoes begin to come up run the harrow through them the way of the row. This destroys grass We think favorably of the following and weeds, lets in the air, and encourure." The ground when prepared, or three inches high, throw a furrow keeps a waggin,

from them, returning throw the soil back ugain, so as to give to the pots-toes a light flat hill.

The bright spots of a man's life are ammonia; the hills were cut off 4 inches few enough without blotting any out, above and planted in May. The and since for a moment of mirth we drought prevented the plants taking have and hour of sadness, it were a root, or bringing the guano lnto soluthat illumine our chequered existence. Life is an April day-sunshine and showers. The heart, like the earth, would cease to yield good fruit were it not watered by the tears sensibility and the fruit would be worthless but the sunshine of smiles.

> "THE PAPER DON'T SAY So."-Mr. Slocum was not educated in a University, and his walk in life has been in by paths and out of the way places. His mind is characterized by littleness rather than a comprehensive grasp of great subjects. Mr. Slocum can, how ever, master a printed paragraph by dint of spelling the hard words in a deiberate manner, and he manages to get a few glimpses of men and things from his l ttle rock farm, through the medium of a newspaper. It is quite edifying to hear Mr. Slocum reading the village paper aloud to his wife after a hard days work.
>
> A few every

A few evenings ago, father Slocum was reading an account of a dreadful accident that had occurred at a factory in the next town, and which the village editor had described in a great many words.

'I declare, wife; that was an awful accident over tew the mills.'

'What was it about, Mr. Slocum?' Till read the 'count, wife, and then ou will know all about it.'

you will know all about it.'
Mr. Slocum began to read.
'Horrible and Fatal Accident,—It
becomes our painful duty to record
the particulars of an accident that occurred at the lower mill, in this village, yesterday afternoon, by which a
human being in the prime of life, was human being in the prime of life was hurried to 'that bourne from which, as frost is out of the ground as will admit burried to that bourne from which, as of its being ploughed and put in good the immortal Shakspeare has said,

no traveller returns.' 'Du tell!' exclaimed Mrs. S. 'Mr. David Jones a workman, who will a plough, and thereby time and labor are economised—two very important considerations.

Late potatoes should be planted from the 20th of April to the 10th of Mar.

'I wonder if it was a brass drum sich as has 'E Pluribus Enum' printed on

ot than the late.

-when he became entangled. His arm was drawn around the drum, and come a pullin' and haulin' me, and kissing me and squeezing me, and kissing me and squeezing me, and come a pullin' and squeezing me, and come a pullin' and haulin' me, and himself, and then all is silent save the heavy breathing of the slumber. In dry summers, this hot, caustic fer. In dry summers, the cause of the sum of the dry summers are dry summers. In dry summers, the cause of the summers are dry summers are dry summers. In dry summers are dry summers, the cause of the summers are dry summers. In dry summers are dry summers are dry summers are dry summers are dry summers. In dry summers are dry summers are dry summers are dry s must now be completed, as it will his situation was discovered, he soon be time to set the young vines in had revolved about fifteen minutes, his head and arms striking a large beam a distinct blow at each revolution." Poor creatur, how it must have

hurt him.' 'When the machinery had been stopped, it was found that Mr. Jones' arms and legs were macerated to a jelly."

'Well did it kill him?' asked Mrs. S., with increasing interest.

-'portions of the durameter, or abum, and cerebellum, in confused ... asses, were scattered about the floor-in short the gates of eternity opened upon him.

Here Mr. Slocum paused to wipe, his spectacles, and the wife seized the opportunity to press the question-Was the man killed?

'I don't know-havn't come to that yet; you'll know when I've finished the piece.' And Mr. Slocum continued his reading.

It was evident, when the shapeless form was taken down, that it was no longer tenanted by an immor-tal spirit—that the vital spark was extinct.

'Was the man killed? that's what I want to come at,' said Mrs. S. 'Do have a little patience, old 'com-

an, said Mr. S. eyeing his better half over his spectacles; 'I presume we shall come upon it right way.' And he went on:

'This fatal casuality has cast as gloom over our village, and we trust that it will prove a warning to persons who are called upon to regulate the powerful machinery our mill.'

'Now,' says Mrs. Sloeum, perceiving that the narrative was ended, 'now I should like to know wheth-

er the man was killed or not?' Mr. Sloeum looked puzzled, He scratched his ! , scrutinized the article he had been reading, and took a

general survey of the paper.
'l declare, wife, 'tis rather curious, but really, the paper don't say.

Every creature hates its destroyer, Herrings fly from Scotchmen as they would from a shark; while a frog has as much dread of a Frenchman as a well dressed woman has of a patent sweep.

the box, an unearthly demoniac laugh rang from the old clothes with which rang from the old clothes with which range from the old clothes with range from the old clothes with